

## Major Contents in Developing Vietnamese Intellectuals Today



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**ABSTRACT:** The actual development of human history shows that Knowledge, as a particular social class, has an extremely important position and role in the modern scientific and technological revolution. As science and technology become more and more direct productive forces, the role of intellectuals in the development of a society becomes increasingly important. Over the years, Vietnam has always determined that Vietnam is a creative workforce, especially important in the process of promoting industrialization, modernization of the country, and international integration, building a knowledge economy. develop an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with identity. Building a team of strong formulaic intellectuals is to directly raise the intellectual level of the nation, and the strength of the country, and improve the Party's leadership capacity and the operational quality of the political system. Investing in building a team of intellectuals is an investment for sustainable development. Today, with the stepwise action of science - technology, humanity is entering the knowledge economy, and the important role of the deterministic force is increasingly being affirmed.

**KEYWORDS:** intellectual, education, training of new intellectuals, Vietnam

### INTRODUCTION

As a nation with a tradition of studiousness, intelligence, industriousness, and creativity, throughout its history, the Vietnamese people have been constantly striving to grasp new knowledge, contributing to economic development. Paying attention to, training, and fostering intellectuals and talents to serve the country has become the bedrock ideology in the way of governing the country of dynasties throughout the historical periods of the Vietnamese nation. Inheriting the nation's tradition, being well aware of the position and role of intellectuals alongside other classes in Vietnam's revolutionary cause, especially since the country entered the Doi Moi period, the Communist Party of Vietnam always has the right views on intellectuals and considers them as "the main army in the construction of socialist victory in our country" (Minh, 2021, vol. 15, p.617). That has been shown transparently and consistently in the Party's documents and resolutions.

At the 6th Congress of the Party (Doi Moi congress), regarding intellectuals, the resolution affirmed: "For intellectuals, the most important thing is to ensure their right to be freely creative. We should properly value their competencies and create conditions for them to be appropriately used and developed. We should also break the narrow notions of not seeing intelligentsia as socialist workers, who are educated and led by the Party and are closely associated with workers and farmers (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2005, vol. 47, p.449). Continuing to develop the above viewpoints and guidelines on intellectuals, from the 7th Congress, our Party paid special attention to training, building, and developing a contingent of intellectuals. The 7th Congress determined: "The goal of education and training is to raise people's intellectual level, train human resources, foster talents, and form a workforce with knowledge and skills and practical capabilities, active, self-reliant, dynamic and creative, possessing revolutionary morality, patriotism, and a love for socialism" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1991, p.81). The IXth Congress set out the requirement: "to consider the development of education and training, science and technology as the foundation and driving force of the cause of industrialization and modernization" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2001, p.91). Accordingly, the Party's view on the role of intellectuals in the process of industrialization and modernization is becoming increasingly clear, which is a necessary and important force to achieve the goal of "taking initiative, taking the lead". In the view of using and promoting intellectuals, the Party determines: "Promote discovery and creativity in research, and at the same time uphold the social responsibility of people doing science and technology work for the country" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1996, p.106). Inheriting the above views and derived from the requirements of the Doi Moi process, the requirements of the development of science and technology in the country and the world over the past years, at the Second Conference of the Central Committee of the Party, term VIII, the Party issued Resolution No. 02 - NQ/HNTW dated December 24, 1996, on Strategic orientations for development of science and technology in the period of industrialization and modernization and tasks to the year 2000. In particular, our Party defined the guiding viewpoint as: "Along with education and training, science and technology is the leading

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national policy". At the 9th Congress, the Party raised the question: "Implement well the policy of intellectual property protection, special treatment for scientists with excellent research work". It can be seen that, throughout the documents, especially when the country enters the Doi Moi period, the Party's views on the roles and tasks of intellectuals, and the use and training of intellectuals to serve the increasingly scientific revolutionary cause have become more comprehensive and in-depth.

In particular, during the 10th Party Congress, the Party issued Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW dated August 6, 2008, on *Building a contingent of intellectuals in the period of promoting industrialization and modernization of the country*, in which, the Party has given a rather comprehensive and profound view on the position and role of intellectuals. At the same time, the Party has specific views on the task of building, training, using, and promoting the potential of the intellectual team. The resolution emphasized: "Vietnamese intellectuals are a particularly important creative force in the process of strong industrialization and modernization of the country and international integration, building a knowledge economy, and developing an advanced Vietnamese culture which deeply imbued ethnic identities. Building a strong intellectual team is directly raising the intellectual level of the nation, and the strength of the country, improving the Party's leadership capacity and the operational quality of the political system. Investing in building a team of intellectuals is an investment for sustainable development" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2008, p.91). Thus, it can be affirmed that the Resolution of the 7th Party Central Committee, term X, is an important step forward in the Party's awareness of intellectuals. The content of the Resolution shows that the Party's awareness of intellectuals has developed, demonstrating its objectivity and comprehensiveness. In particular, the Party has clearly defined the connotation of the concept of intellectuals, the role of intellectuals in society and the Party's revolutionary cause, the characteristics of intellectuals, and the relationship of intellectuals with other social forces, perspectives on training, using and promoting the role of intellectuals.

Throughout the Party's perception, intellectuals are those who operate in the fields of science - technology, with intellectual labor based on high education level, who have deep expertise and come from all sectors and strata in society, and who are active in all fields and professions. The Resolution of the 7th Party Central Committee, term X affirming that intellectuals are "mind workers" is a step toward inheriting the ideology of intellectuals in the Party's awareness. This is a view that is consistent with the current level and development stage of Vietnam and is convenient for gathering, organizing, and promoting the strength of qualified people in society. At the same time, as a characteristic of socialist intellectuals, according to VI Lenin, "I use the word intellectual, intelligentsia, to translate the German nouns *Literat*, *Literatentum*, which are nouns whose meanings include not only authors but also includes all educated people, representatives of the free professions in general, representatives of intellectual work..." (Lenin, 2005, vol.8, p.372)

In terms of characteristics, Vietnamese intellectuals have differences in qualifications, occupational structure, quantity, and quality, but the basic characteristic is intelligence and creative labor, representing the intellect of the Vietnamese people and nation. They are one of the important driving forces promoting the development and prosperity of the country.

Regarding the role, the Resolution of the 7th Party Central Committee, term X, clearly stated the position and role of intellectuals in the country's development: "soon to bring our country out of underdeveloped status, basically becoming a developed country towards modernization in 2020 requires choosing a path to shorten and maximize all resources and intellectual potentials of the nation, especially the creative capacity of the intellectual team (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1996, p.81). The practice has shown that, in every era, the intellectual team is the core force in the creation and dissemination of knowledge. In today's modern society, knowledge has become a particularly important resource in the development strategy, creating the strength of each nation.

For Vietnam, promoting the role of the intellectual team is an important factor in determining the success of the country's revolution agenda. Since then, the Resolution of the 7th Party Central Committee, term X, clearly identifies three guiding viewpoints and five groups of tasks and solutions. Within the framework of this article, the author will clarify the solutions that the 7th Party Central Committee's Resolution X offers:

### RESEARCH METHODS

The paper's approach is based on the worldview and the methodology of Marxist philosophy, and at the same time uses specific research methods such as analysis and synthesis, logic and history, inductive and interpretation, abstraction, generalization, comparison, comparison and literary methods for research and presentation.

### RESULTS

*Firstly, to improve the environment and favorable conditions for intellectual activities.* In the socialist regime, social equality is very important to liberate people. From the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought, socialism is to create all conditions to improve the social role of individuals in all fields of social life and not to discriminate in terms of interests between "inside" and "outside" intellectuals and social forces. Intellectual labor is creative labor. For intellectuals to have inventions and innovations, it is important that the Party and State need to expand democracy in scientific activities. To maximize the ability of intellectuals, the Party advocates: "respecting the democratic rights and creative freedom of scientists, encouraging inquiry, debate, and research to discover the truth" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1996, p.6). However, for the Party's leadership towards intellectuals to make real and effective changes, it must be through policies and the management role of the State. To improve the

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environment and working conditions of intellectuals, the State needs to focus on institutionalizing social undertakings and policies to build a truly democratic environment, respect and protect human rights, create creative working conditions, have appropriate remuneration regimes for intellectuals, have policies and mechanisms to facilitate the promotion of professional and scientific capacities of experts, high-level scientists and technology, and great talents in various fields. Accordingly, the State needs to continue to invest financial resources, materials, and technical facilities, build technology parks, key universities, and research and experimental facilities, as well as expand international cooperation, and open up opportunities for intellectuals to study at a higher level and become devoted. Each intellectual in society needs to have the same learning and creative working conditions as all other members of society.

*Second, to develop policies of respect, special treatment, and honor for intellectuals.* Ho Chi Minh attached great importance to respecting and using talents. He affirmed: "If we are clever in choosing, distributing and using well, talents will grow more and more" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4, p.114). Currently, our country's intellectuals account for a relatively large number of the population, not a small percentage compared to other Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, the proper use of this team will bring great effects on our development. To gather, promote and effectively exploit the creative values of intellectuals to serve the country, the Party and State should have guidelines and policies on remuneration and honoring their contributions. This is the driving force promoting the creativity of the intellectuals. The basis for the State to make policies for intellectuals is to harmonize the material and spiritual interests of intellectuals and to uphold the responsibility of intellectuals. In particular, the state should stipulate responsibilities and give autonomy to each level, each branch, and each position of leading and managerial cadres in the use, appointment, and implementation of the State's remuneration policies concerning their position and knowledge, especially for leading officials, those with high professional and technical qualifications. There should be mechanisms and policies to encourage and effectively use intellectuals who have good health, qualifications, and professional capacity but have expired working age as prescribed by law. Along with the preferential regime of salary and working conditions for domestic intellectuals, the State needs to develop policies to attract overseas Vietnamese intellectuals to participate in the construction and development of the country.

*Third, to create fundamental changes in training and fostering intellectuals.* During his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "If you want to expand knowledge, you need teachers, if you want to take care of and protect people's health, you must have doctors. To develop an industry, you need engineers" (Minh, 2021, vol.8, p. 53). Therefore, education and training policies play a great role in building a contingent of intellectuals, making an important contribution to building a reasonable intellectual structure with appropriate quantity, and guaranteed quality, to accommodate the requirements of the Doi Moi process. This is also one of the important solutions and balancing factors in socio-economic development. This group of solutions to overcome the weaknesses and limitations of the training and fostering of intellectuals in the past time is not closely linked between teaching literacy and teaching people, between quantity and quality, and there has been an imbalance in terms of infrastructure, in which the training has not come from the requirements of real life, or a lack of connection between training institutions and the needs of society. From there, it is necessary to focus on solving the following requirements: (1) it is necessary to promote the training of teachers and lecturers, especially lecturers of key national universities and research institutes because they are the starting point to create generations of intellectuals; (2) to develop a force of high-quality intellectuals, the role of education and training accrediting organizations must be strengthened; (3) It is necessary to have policies to develop synchronously and in the balance between training disciplines as required by the new career in the fields of science, economy - society, defense - security, between localities and organizations inside and outside the public. Particularly in the field of science and technology (a field that plays a key role in the current period), it is necessary to pay attention to training a large number of good experts in high-tech industries, such as information technology and biology, new material technology to quickly form a team of intellectuals operating in key technology branches, capable of creating many products and services with high competitiveness in the domestic market and the world. Only then will education and training be the "leading national policy" in the development of the country in the current period.

*Fourth, to strengthen and develop intellectual associations.* In the age of scientific and technological revolution, the gathering of intellectuals in all fields into a voluntary organization has become an urgent requirement. This is the content issued by the Politburo Directive No. 45-CT/TW dated 11/11/1998 on *Promoting activities of the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations*; The Prime Minister issued Directive No. 14-CT/TTg in August 2000 on *The implementation of measures to promote and improve the operational efficiency of the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations* (Vietnam Union of Associations). These documents are the basis for creating necessary conditions to enhance the role of intellectual associations in gathering and uniting, contributing to the promotion of professional and scientific capacity, improving and updating knowledge, educating patriotism, and a sense of civic responsibility of intellectuals; it is a mechanism for intellectual associations to well perform their role of social supervision and criticism, and actively participate in the process of planning the Party's guidelines and the State's policies. To promote their role, intellectuals themselves also need to be self-aware of their responsibility to the Fatherland and the people through intellectual associations. Accordingly, it is necessary to set the key requirements in building the responsible attitude of intellectuals such as: thoroughly grasping the guidelines and policies of the Party and State; the practical situation of the country, branches, and localities to apply creatively to professional work; strengthen ideological activities, practice

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and strive for improvements, inherit and promote good traditional qualities; voluntarily pioneer in spreading advanced knowledge, effectively applying those advances in human resource training and talent development. To meet the country's requirements in Doi Moi, it is necessary to continue to focus on solving a number of issues: raising awareness of the Party, government and mass organizations about the position and role of intellectuals, especially with the Vietnam Union of Associations in mobilizing, gathering and uniting intellectuals domestically and abroad; consolidating, developing and renovating contents and modes of operation of member organizations of the Vietnam Union of Associations; create conditions for intellectual associations to perform public services, participate in the granting of practical certificates, supervise professional activities, and exercise financial autonomy; quickly build and well implement the democratic regulations in parallel with strengthening the powers and responsibilities of the heads in these organizations; soon promulgate the law on associations so that the activities of intellectual associations have diverse operating conditions in terms of form and content to operate in accordance with the law, so that they can be assured of their creative activities; continue to consolidate and expand the activities of the Vietnam Union of Associations to provinces and cities throughout the country. Appreciate the advisory and critical role of the Science-Technology Association, the Society of Humanities and Social Sciences, and literature and art for economic, cultural, and social development projects.

*Fifth, strengthen the Party's leadership for intellectuals.* First of all, the Party committees and authorities at all levels should raise awareness of the role and position of intellectuals as well as intellectual work in the cause of industrialization and modernization. They should consider "intellectual as a precious capital of the nation". In intellectual leadership, the most important issue is that the Party must do well in ideological work towards intellectuals, love, sincerely, and sympathize with intellectuals; the whole society, including the contingent of cadres, party members, agencies, and organizations of the Party should properly understand the role of intellectuals and have the responsibility to monitor, examine, evaluate and correct promptly the errors and limitations in formulating and implementing policies and regimes for intellectuals. At the same time, develop and implement a mechanism to ensure the rights and responsibilities of intellectuals in contributing constructive ideas and criticisms to socio-economic undertakings and policies. The leadership of the Party should be defined as leadership by prestige to gather a large number of intellectuals. The Party's intellectual work, if it can solve two basic problems of interests and ideology, will gather intellectuals under the influence of the Party; intellectuals will not only be intellectuals of the nation but also intellectuals of the Party and of the modern era. On the other hand, in intellectual work, there must be a consensus between the Party's leadership thinking and the intellectual's thinking. This problem can only be solved by scientific perception. It lies in the scientific and revolutionary nature of intellectuals, and the scientific and revolutionary character of the Party's leadership. In ideological work, the present struggle is the struggle in combining the mind and the heart of intellectuals. Therefore, the ideological work of the Party must aim at promoting the dedication of the intellectuals to the cause of national construction, protection, and development. In addition, the Party must focus on building a contingent of intellectuals to serve the Party's activities work, including a contingent of intellectuals researching political science and theory. It is a job of strategic significance in terms of training and fostering the general cadres for the Party.

## CONCLUSION

Since the Seventh Conference of the Xth Central Committee of the Party, issues related to building a favorable environment and conditions for intellectuals to develop and dedicate their talents have been increasing concern. The Resolution of the 7th Party Central Committee, term X, shows the wisdom and timeliness of the Party's leadership in response to the requirements of reality, is increasingly entering social life, and is confirmed by revolutionary practice as an important breakthrough in the system of guidelines and policies of the Party in the current period. Summarizing 30 years of Doi Moi and 5 years of implementing the Platform for national construction in the transitional period to socialism (Additional and development in 2011) and the 2011-2020 socio-economic development strategy, the 12th Congress of the Party affirmed the importance of intellectuals for the development of the country: "Building an increasingly large and high-quality intellectual pool to meet the requirements of the country's development. Respect and promote freedom of thought in research and creative activities. Appreciate intellectuals based on properly assessing their quality, capacity, and dedication results. Protect intellectual property rights, treat and honor intellectual contributions. Special mechanisms and policies to attract national talents. Appreciating the role of social consultancy, criticism and assessment agencies of scientific research agencies in planning the Party's guidelines and policies, the State's legal policies and development projects in economic, culture and society" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.116-162).

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